

Board overturns athletic referendum

by Kimberley Stephenson

The Students' Society Judicial Board has decided by vote of four to one to overturn the results of the March 4 athletics fee referendum.

In a written decision released yesterday, the Board upheld the argument of the No committee which maintained that the Yes committee misrepresented a statement from Principal Johnston.

Johnston stated in a letter to the Yes committee prior to the vote that \$3 million had been approved by the University for gym renovations and an additional \$4 million had been approved in principle only, for the construction of new facilities.

A Yes committee statement published in the Daily the day of the referendum stated that \$7 million had been approved by the University for the combined renovation and construction of facilities.

The Judicial Board stated that "the issue of guaranteed funding from the University was a critical factor in influencing students to vote yes, and thus agree to undertake a personal obligation to contribute to the construction of the new athletic facilities."

The decision further said that the Yes committee's statement probably had a substantial effect on the referendum result, because the article was released before lunch hour (a time of high voter turnout) and was posted by the chief returning officer at each polling booth.

The Board statement went on: "Apart from constituting a breach of the Yes committee's

duty to campaign honestly and fairly, the Yes committee's false reporting of such critical facts amounts to a breach of trust..."

Sidney Issacs, the one dissenting member of the Judicial Board, said he felt the misrepresentation wasn't critical.

"In fact, the article in question appeared opposite a presentation by the No committee which challenged many of the assumptions of the Yes committee and was sufficient to place any reasonable voter on his guard. Clearly in any election or referendum promises are made, exaggerations are advanced, and half-truths are often asserted. That does not make them right but they are all part of the democratic process," he said.

Debbie Shapiro, a member of the Yes committee, disagreed with the Board's decision.

"I think it's ridiculous. I don't think the article had much to do with the way people voted. The advance polls were also in favor," she said.

Shapiro said the decision will have an effect on the Graduate Society's fund-raising drive for the project.

"This changes the University's attitude. They can't approach anyone and say they have the student support. It holds up everything for another year and it means another year of inflation increasing the costs," she said.

Terje Anderson, vice-chairperson of the No committee, said he was pleased with the results.

UBC calls for inquiry

VANCOUVER (CUP) — In the wake of reports that the federal government may eliminate its share of funding of post-secondary education, University of British Columbia (UBC) president Doug Kenny has supported calls for a Royal Commission investigation of Canadian universities.

In a recent letter to the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, Kenny says he supports calls for a Royal Commission or some other form of public inquiry that would look into the funding of universities across the country.

Kenny's comments follow reports last month that the federal government is considering cutting more than \$1 billion in post-secondary education on funding, a move that would force provincial governments to dramatically increase both their contribution to funding and tuition fees.

B.C. currently receives \$335 million in cash transfers and tax credits under the federal government's Established Program Funding system, an amount equal to almost two-thirds of the total provincial post-secondary education

revenue.

"Precipitous federal government withdrawal from indirect funding of universities would be short-sighted and gravely damaging to the long term interests of Canada; universities are important to the nation as a whole," Kenny writes.

"Unfortunately, few people in Canada are aware of the enormous increase in federal financing of universities since the Second World War; few are aware of how much credit should go to Ottawa for the network of excellent universities across Canada."

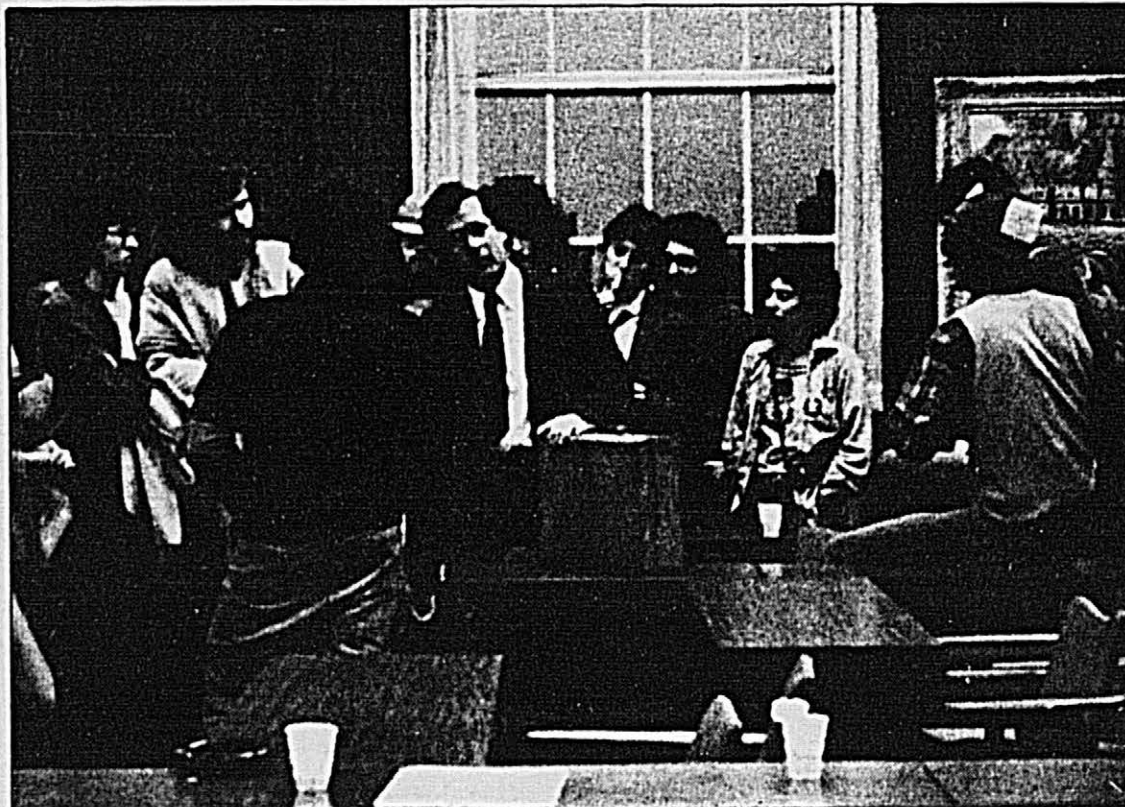
Negotiations for a new federal-provincial education financing agreement are expected to begin soon, though the current EPF agreement continues until April 1982.

Kenny's letter may be part of a campaign by Canadian university representatives to increase public awareness of the federal government's overlooked role in education funding in order to ensure the government does not totally drop out of the funding picture.

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Canada's Only Students' Daily

The McGill Daily



Dailyphoto/Wendy Jones

McGill governor G.L. Echenberg braves the crowd of pro-divestment students who disrupted a meeting of the Board of Governors, after its decision to retain the University's investments in companies operating in South Africa. Most of his colleagues left the room.

McGill BoG refuses to divest

by Brian Topp

McGill's Board of Governors has decided to retain its investments in South Africa.

At a meeting Monday, while 50 pro-divestment students in the meeting room looked on silently and another 200 chanted anti-apartheid slogans outside, the Board approved an investment policy which will result in McGill divesting itself of its South African holdings only as a "last resort."

Under the new policy, the University will attempt to use its influence as a stockholder to pressure companies operating in South Africa into improving the conditions of black employees.

The Board reserved divestment as a last resort, to be used only in the event that individual companies prove to be unresponsive to pressure from McGill.

"I'm very disappointed," said Todd Ducharme, student representative on the Board and president of the Students' Society.

"The University has acted in a way that is logically inconsistent. They've admitted that the wrong exists, but they're not prepared to go far enough to right that wrong."

The investment policy was put forward by the Board's Committee to Advise on Matters of Social Responsibility. Committee chairperson Hugh Hallward said that neither he nor his colleagues on the committee were

apologists for apartheid.

"However, we feel that McGill can play a greater role than it would be by grandstanding," Hallward said.

"We feel that there has been progress in South Africa. We feel we should show support when it is warranted." Hallward's view was echoed by graduate representative Ken Matziorinis.

"We've seen evidence that conditions in South Africa may have been worse had it not been for the presence of a substantial business sector in South Africa," Matziorinis said.

"The issue at hand is how we can help bring about a constructive, non-violent, albeit slow, but steady change in South Africa. We have not rejected divestment as an option, but we have chosen divestment as a last resort measure."

"To take a position of instant divestment would create some waves in the media, but would not bring the desired change in South Africa."

Matziorinis claimed that divestment would be discriminatory against corporations that were striving to liberalize conditions in South Africa.

"This is an emotional issue. I feel very strongly about it. But emotionalism is not the best way to proceed, and that is why, as a graduate student, I've gone along with the Committee's report," Matziorinis

concluded.

Ducharme and Undergraduate Representative Barbara Jenkins spoke out strongly against the proposed policy, and called for complete divestment.

Ducharme said that the assumptions underlying the proposed investment policy were "at best eloquent sophistry and at worst an expression of regrettable naïveté."

He cited statistics which show that multinational corporations pay South African blacks significantly lower salaries than they pay white workers. He noted that Ford Motor company and General Tire and Rubber both fired black workers who went on strike within the past two years.

Ducharme contradicted the Committee on the issue of whether or not companies operating in South Africa are liberalizing agents.

"Even if we allow that these companies could succeed in doing the impossible, we must ask whether or not they are prepared to do so."

"We have to ask, why are they operating in South Africa? The answer is simple. For profit. Because of this, it is in their interests to maintain the oppressive regime, because under it they can maximize their profits."

Barbara Jenkins argued that foreign investment has ac-

continued on page 4

Science Edition looks at Economic Development

Classified

Ads may be placed through Sadie's, 1st floor Student Union building, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

McGill students: \$2 per day. For 3 days \$1.75, more than 3 days \$1.50.

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All others: \$3.50 per day.

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Sublet - April or May 1st - August 31st. Bright, clean 1 1/2 on Aymer near Sherbrooke. \$130/month, includes heat and water tax. Call 935-2862.

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Fantastic 1 1/2 summer sublet: May 1 - August 31. 5 minutes away from McGill. Completely furnished and very clean. Washer dryer and storage in basement. \$165/month, all utilities included. Call 845-1406 evenings.

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continued on page 6

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Friday, March 27th
5:30 PM
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Montreal Board of Trade
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4th floor

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comedian Mike Hirsh

Guest of Honor: **Angus Bernard**
All Old Boys Welcome

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PQ vs Liberal Candidates for Westmount and NDG

Government (PQ)

Henry Milner

Kevin Henley

Opposition (Lib)

Richard French

Reed Scowen

TOPIC: *Our Party Should Win.*

Wednesday, March 25

1:30 pm

Student Union Bldg., Rm 310

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NOTICE TO ALL MCGILL STUDENT GROUPS REGARDING REQUESTS FOR BUDGETS & OFFICE SPACE

(Deadline: 4:30 p.m., Thursday, April 30th, 1981)
(Earliest date submissions will be received: April 1st, 1981)

BUDGETS

Budget requests are limited to groups directly recognized by the McGill Students' Council (i.e. organizations classified as "functional groups" or campus-wide "interest groups").

Interests groups must have been in operation since January 1st, 1981 in order to submit a budget request and shall not show a budget deficit of more than \$400 which represents the subsidy to be received from the Students' Society. Interest group budget request must include in the revenue column membership fees from not less than 30 members each paying not less than \$2.00. These membership fees and a signed membership list must be handed in no later than October 31st, 1981 by any interest group with an approved budget.

Interest groups budgets will be approved on a first come, first served basis. Certain interest groups are not eligible to receive Students' Society funds as per Council policy adopted December 7th, 1977. These include groups with political or religious affiliations or beliefs. Any other group which, by the nature of its doctrine, discourages membership by all except those which adhere to that doctrine, as determined by Students' Council, is also ineligible to receive Society funds.

OFFICE SPACE IN THE UNIVERSITY CENTRE

Any student group on campus may request office space in the University provided the group has been in operation since January 1st, 1981. According to Council policy adopted September 13th, 1978, the same groups ineligible to receive Students' Society funds are also not eligible to be given office space in the Union.

Office space will be awarded on a first come first served basis with the following provisos:

- groups with office space in 1980/81 will be given preference provided their applications are received NO LATER THAN 4:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15th, 1981.
- Students' Council reserves the right to assign office space to any new ad hoc committee it may form up to the time at which space allocation for 1981/82 is approved by Council.
- the Joint Management Committee will review all space requests and, at its discretion, will decide which groups assigned space will have to share offices.
- groups recognized by the Students' Athletics Council will be entitled to one office only. This office will be shared by not more than 6 sports clubs as determined by the SAC.

Due to the extremely high demand for office space in the Union, it would be highly appreciated if groups, which do not absolutely need office space, refrain from requesting an office.

NOTE:

There are no specific request forms for budgets and office space. Club are asked to retain copies of all request submissions. Requests with justifications should be typed and addressed to the undersigned. They should be delivered or mailed to Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, Students' Society General Office, Room 105, 3480 McTavish St., Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1X9 NO LATER THAN 4:30 P.M., THURSDAY, APRIL 30th, 1981.



Salim Tharani, Chairperson
Joint Management Committee



Pro-divestment demonstrators plaster the Bank of Montreal branch on Sherbrooke with stickers, en route to the administration building for a Board of Governors meeting.

Ralf Dahrendorf

West swings right, says LSE director

by Emil Sher

The rising tide of conservatism that is sweeping across the Western world is, amongst other things, a manifestation of an end to political party loyalties, Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, told a packed audience Monday night.

"It has become increasingly apparent that what has happened is not so much a swing in the political spectrum, but a turning away from the traditional parties which had strong allegiances during the '50s and into the '60s.

"In these last years there has been not only a significant growth in the number of floating numbers, but a significant decline in the commitment to political parties," said Dahrendorf.

He maintained that although the major theorists of this century espoused leftist thought, that thought has since become redundant.

"Whereas the left keeps repeating itself, quite a few interesting ideas come from what can be described as the other side of the political spectrum," he said.

Of the social security system, Dahrendorf said that it must necessitate change.

"A great historical force has exhausted its strength. A great historical force has become a part of the rigidity we live in. It is no longer possible to tighten the social security net," he

said.

The solution, according to Dahrendorf, is a market society.

"What will govern the future is a market society. Decentralized units and participation in decentralized units is the crucial social force."

The present system, said Dahrendorf, leaves people in an undefined state.

"More and more people find themselves personally in an ambiguous class position. These same individuals are both delightful beneficiaries and opponents of the system.

"It is bound to be difficult, if not impossible, in the decades to come to keep the promises built into the social security system," he said.

The term "law and order," has acquired a "special political meaning in the discourse of our day," said Dahrendorf.

"Somewhere in the lives of young people, our society fails in a curious way to provide plausible structure and plausible meaning," he said.

Dahrendorf added that the choices that modern society has offered young people is one of its great steps forward.

"(But) merely creating a society of infinite options is not by itself a society of liberty," he said.

Dahrendorf concluded the second of two Beatty Memorial lectures last night when he spoke on "The European Community at the Beginning of the 1980s."

Trent students end occupation

PETERBOROUGH (CUP) — Eleven Trent University students protesting differential fee increases have emerged victorious from a 12-day occupation of the campus president's office.

Claiming a major victory they left after the university senate voted Thursday in favor of a student demand that the university's board of governors rescind an earlier decision to double fees for international students.

The occupiers left the offices at 10:30 am Friday after the senate vote and when Trent president Donald Theall agreed in principle to most of the protesters other demands.

The demands met included an agreement to look into making future tuition decisions at open meetings, a personal commitment from Theall to

look into establishing a part-time student seat on the board of governors, and the establishment of a presidential committee, with equal student, faculty and administration representation, to examine the role of committees at Trent.

Theall also agreed there would be no academic penalty for the occupiers.

A further demand for the resignation of the chairperson the board of governors was dropped by strikers.

Concordia's board of governors voted unanimously Thursday in favor of charging international students the hiked differential fees announced by the Quebec government three weeks ago.

The motion gives the administration the authority to charge international students fees which are 175 per cent

higher than those paid now. The motion was seconded by Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) co-president Erick LaRose despite motions passed by CUSA in January condemning the concept of differential fees at all.

The Trent occupation began March 9 when 13 students, elected representatives of Save Our School Trent, entered the executive offices and issued a list of demands.

Bike Bob rants about roads

by Kim Anderson

Montreal cyclists are plagued by cars, bridges, and a lack of secure parking and safe biking routes. But the situation in this city is not unique, it is part of a "global affair," according to Bob Silverman of Le Monde à Bicyclette.

During a speech sponsored by the McGill Environmental Society last Thursday, the militant cyclist discussed the problems that his group is working to combat.

"Not being able to bike is violating my civil rights," said Silverman, a condition he describes as "cyclo-frustration".

Despite all of the problems, Silverman said the cycling has been "reborn" in the past eight years, with bicycle sales surpassing car sales in North America in 1973. Sales have also risen in England, Japan, and Denmark. Silverman cited "physical fitness and general good feeling about one's body, and the inexpensiveness of buying and maintaining bicycles in comparison with other modes of transport, such as the car," as the major

reasons for this upsurge in cycling.

There is no expense with bicycles for gasoline, and they aren't contributing to the depletion of the world's diminishing supply of gas, he pointed out.

Silverman gave a general history of the periods leading up to the "bicycle revolution".

The first bike was invented sometime around 1879, but was an awkward and unpopular vehicle. Despite the fact that the streetcar was coming into use in this period however, the bicycle gained popularity in the U.S.

Silverman said that because the streets were made for horses, the League of American Wheelers was started. The League became very strong in 1895 when the bicycle we know today — the Safety Bike — came into mass production.

At the same time, the streetcar and car were developing and vying for prominence in the market. The Automobile companies, mainly General Motors, bought out the streetcar. The companies made the car a necessity, and the car

has since destroyed whatever stood in its way.

Silverman illustrated his point by pointing to the 3000 residents bulldozed to make way for the Ville Marie expressway. He called it "Hiroshima paved over", and said that as more people realize the destruction that cars cause, more may switch to cycling.

To overcome the obstacles facing Montreal cyclists, Le Monde à Bicyclette has three main demands:

- The City should be bike-oriented enough for 10-year-olds to bike safely.

- Safe parking: Some companies and schools have already installed facilities of bike locking; more should do so.

- Cyclists should have access to bridges and to metros during off hours so that they can leave the island.

Silverman said that with his organization and others throughout the world working together for this "good for all cause", these problems could be solved within the next five years.

Indian democracy dead?

N. Ram, the Washington correspondent and international editor of *Hindu*, India's oldest English-language daily newspaper, will speak at McGill Friday on the state of Indian democracy.

Ram's speech comes at a time when civil libertarians in India are expressing considerable concern over the conduct of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government.

In January of this year, Gandhi is reported to have summoned a panel of lawyers to New Delhi to discuss a new presidential constitution for the country. Civil libertarians are worried that a presidential system headed by Gandhi would resemble Ferdinand Marcos's regime in the Philippines.

In addition, the Indian Parliament has adopted a

"national security" act, which empowers the government to detain citizens without trial for up to a year.

Indian police have been accused of a number of atrocities since Gandhi was re-elected. An inquiry is currently underway into charges by a group of Indian inmates that police thrust needles and acid into their eyes, blinding them.

Gandhi lost the 1977 election after a stormy term, during which her government declared a national state of emergency, arrested political opponents, censored the media, and imposed a draconian sterilization program on the population.

Ram will speak at 7:30pm Friday, in Leacock 26. The speech is sponsored by the Indian People's Association in North America (IPANA).

continued from page 1

tually increased oppression in South Africa.

"In the past 10 years, foreign investment in South Africa has increased from \$250 million to \$2 billion. In that time, the South Africa regime has actually become more oppressive," she said.

Ducharme and Jenkins attempted to move a motion calling for McGill to divest itself of its South African holdings. The chairperson of the meeting, Judge Alan Gold, refused to entertain their motion on the grounds that the Committee's report was already on the floor.

Gold also refused to entertain amendments Ducharme attempted to propose to the Committee report, on grounds that the Board could not amend a report from one of its standing committees.

At the beginning of the

meeting, Gold had accepted an amendment proposed by Ducharme to a report from another Board standing body, the Nominating Committee. Ducharme moved and the Board agreed to defer the selection of a student member to the Committee to Advise on Matters of Social Responsibility, until the Students' Society could be consulted on the nomination.

Students attending the meeting refused to leave when the Board of Governors prepared to move into closed session. The students said that they were remaining to protest the Board's approval of the investment policy.

The Board adjourned without completing its agenda when the students began to clap and chant anti-apartheid slogans.

Today

Students' Association

There will be a general meeting of the HSA today at 4:30 or immediately following the film "Bed & Sofa" Room L632. All history students are urged to attend.

Bagel Sale

Bagels (hot from St. Viateur) will be on sale this morning in the Bronfman lobby. Proceeds will go to the McGill Public Interest Week (McPIRG).

World Hunger Committee

Meeting at 5:00 in Union 107. All members must attend.

Women's Union

Elections for executive positions to be held today. All women of McGill urged to vote. A woman's place is in her Union, Room 423, from 10 to 4.

Book Appeal

Textbooks urgently needed for the Makerere University Library, Uganda. Please donate by bringing your books to the McLennan Library main lobby depot to March 27.

McGill Mature Students Association

Deadline for nominations — today. Please place in desk in Student Lounge L 322 by 5:00pm.

The McGill Debating Union

Today at 1:30 in Room 310 of the Union Building, the McGill Debating Union will be hosting a political debate between the Quebec Liberal Party and the Parti Quebecois. The topic debated will be: Resolve that our party should win. Everyone welcome!

Seminar

12:30pm Centre for Developing Area Studies invites you to attend a seminar on "Tunisia: Problems of Regional Disparities" (with slides), by Norma Salem, Fellow in Islamic Studies. Macdonald-Harrington Building, Room C103E.

H.S.A. Films

Bed and Sofa, one of the earliest pro-

feminist movies, will be shown in Leacock 112 at 3:30. Silent. 72 min. Free admission.

McGill Women's Squash Club

Limited number of club photographs still available at \$4.00 each. Contact Teresa Allan, 845-8004 after six o'clock.

Association of German Language Students

COME AND VOTE for your favourite candidate from 10am - 3pm today by the German lounge. Kaffee Klatsch today, as per usual, from 12:30-2:00pm.

Liberal McGill

General meeting room 425 Union Bldg., 5pm. All members are urged to attend as presidential elections will be held.

Liberal McGill

and
Economics Students' Association
present

The Honourable Herb Gray, MP

Minister of Industry, Trade & Commerce

Speaking on:

An Industrial Strategy for Canada

Monday, March 30

at 3 PM

Leacock Bldg., Room 226

Erratum

Monday's Daily stated, in an article by Peter Orr that "University of Montreal professor Pierre Beaucage" will speak at McGill Friday." Prof. Beaucage will not in fact be speaking Friday.



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DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Shattering the myths of world hunger:

Economic interests root of problem

by Emil Sher

Santa Claus, unicorns, and world hunger. Two of the three don't exist, and the third one doesn't have to. But it appears that as long as world hunger is seen in terms of economics and not human necessity, it will.

Reams of data on world hunger all lead to the same conclusion: we have the physical resources and technological capacity to feed everyone in this world. No one has to starve.

Almost 14 percent of the world's potentially arable land is not being used. Crops could be produced on both the 11 percent that would require irrigation and the three percent that wouldn't.

But world hunger is not simply a question of geography. Economics play a decisive role in the lives of those who are unnecessarily starving. Poverty and hunger it seems, walk hand in hand.

"Unless effective action can be mounted immediately...the gap between rich and poor countries and the gap between the least advantaged and the more affluent in the developing countries will widen to disturbing, if not dangerous, proportions," a United Nations World Food Conference concluded in 1974.

Although the world's developed countries comprise one-quarter of the population, they consume one half of the food produced. Animals in developed countries eat the equivalent of the total human consumption of China and India combined.

"For a limited number of agents in a position to call most of the shots, food is nothing more than a series of commodities on which money can be made (even occasionally lost) exactly like rubber or gold," Susan George writes in *How the Other Half Dies*.

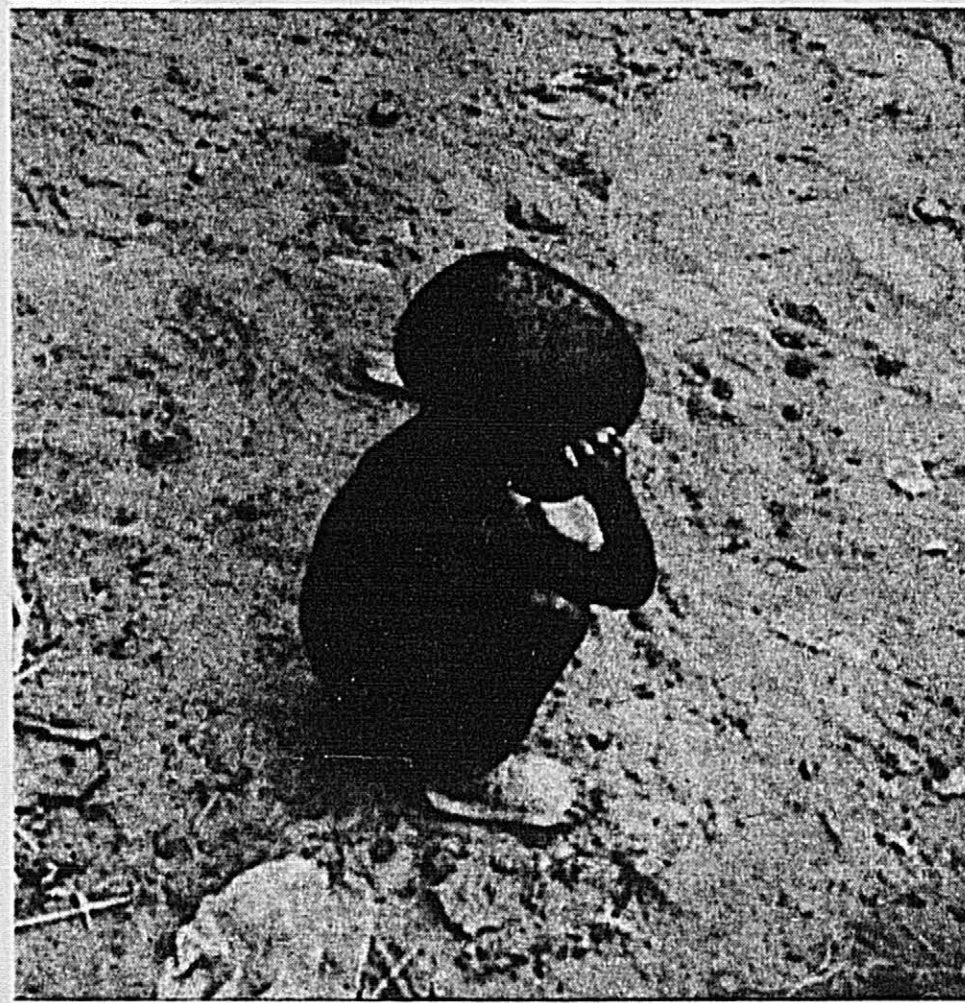
Indeed, control of food is increasingly falling into fewer and fewer hands. In 1960, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations disclosed that two and one-half percent of landowners with holdings of more than 100 hectares controlled nearly three-quarters of all the land in the world. Of these landowners, the top .23 percent controlled over half. Centralized control since then has apparently not decreased.

"The right to eat is apparently being placed on the back burner, subservient to the profit motive of agribusiness."

Virtually all programs designed to benefit the hungry are inexorably tied to economic interests. For example, the Public Law 480 passed by U.S. Congress in 1954 was deemed by Congress to be "an act to increase the consumption of United States

agricultural commodities in foreign countries."

The economic incentives of this act, also known as the Food for Peace Law, were clearly spelled out in a headline that appeared in *Forbes*, a business magazine: "Feeding the World's Hungry: How it Will Mean Billions for U.S. Business".



"Any real progress in eliminating hunger will mean social change; any massive commitment of Western aid will require a political and economic return. The propositions are mutually exclusive."

It is bitterly ironic that the many who till the earth's land never taste the fruit of their labour. The right to eat is apparently being placed on the back burner, subservient to the profit motive of "agribusiness".

Companies like Dole and Del Monte have a combined control of over 25,000 hectares of land in the Philippines. While thousands of Filipinos are undernourished, about 55 percent of the entire Philippine farming acreage is used for export crops.

Cane cutters in the Dominican Republic who work for Gulf and Western are paid not by the hour, but by the ton. With their bonus, this amounts to the highest cane cutter wages in the country: at least \$1.74 per ton, or about 65 cents an hour.

Nutritionists have proven that babies deprived of calories and protein during their pre-natal life and the first few months after birth will suffer permanent brain damage.

The myths about world hunger still abound, however. It is often argued that climate makes a famine and its ensuing consequences an unavoidable phenomenon.

The realities prove otherwise. Following the 1974 Bangladesh floods, *National Geographic* reported that, "despite loss of foodstuffs...there is an estimated four million tons of rice in

similar philosophies. And often the aid funds are 'tied' — equipment and supplies must be procured in the donor country."

The U.S. Department of Agriculture concurs. One Foreign Agricultural Economic Report states that "only a small share of food aid has gone directly to the undernourished."

Most aid goes to those who can afford it. World Bank figures on Bangladesh revealed that of the aid given, 27 percent went to police, military and civil services and employees of large enterprises; 30 percent went to the middle class card holders and nine percent supplied mills that ground flour for urban bakeries.

Land reform, another viable solution, is also at times considered only in terms of the economic stakes involved. In *The Politics of Hunger*, Paul and Arthur Simon conclude that,

"Because change often shakes stability and creates an atmosphere less conducive to making profits, U.S. business interests tend to discourage the government from favouring needed reforms."

Not all solutions, though, have been groomed solely for economic purposes. Alternative food sources is one example. Eighty percent of the total weight of many crops is not used, and could be transferred into useful produce.

Irrigation is another. If the U.N.'s suggestion about improving existing irrigation systems were acted upon, the face of world hunger would alter dramatically. George suggests that if 70 million grain-producing hectares that now have inefficient irrigation systems were repaired, the increases in output would be staggering: one-fifth of all the cereals produced by all the underdeveloped countries from 1969-1971.

Yet it is becoming increasingly obvious that irrigation, alternative food sources and other solutions will only be implemented when there is an economic return. As long as economic factors take precedence over humanitarian ones, world hunger will not be eradicated. As Susan George succinctly puts it:

"Any real progress in eliminating hunger will mean social change; any

"Virtually all programs designed to benefit the hungry are inexorably tied to economic interests."

massive commitment of Western aid will require a political and economic return. The propositions are mutually exclusive."

It appears if Santa and unicorns are expecting company, their wait will be a long one.

CLASSIFIED

continued from page 2

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million bucks."

"Canadian aid is very heavily tied. This is understandable in the sense that Canada is a relatively minor industrial country ... (Canada's foreign aid is so small that untangling wouldn't have large effects on the Canadian economy. But if aid were not constructed to aid Canadian business, in my opinion, the entire Canadian aid program would be cut."

According to Professor Levitt, this type of tying does not detract from foreign aid as much as the tying of financial aid to certain projects. Instead of insisting that a country spend aid on industrial undertakings, she said, we should assist the Third World in paying off its massive debts. Developing nations now pay \$33 billion annually to service their debts, which amounts to twice the total foreign aid they receive from the North.

Levitt believes that the cancellation of these debts is "the most urgent area of aid" today.

"It's very clear that foreign aid hasn't been and cannot be more than a marginal solution to the problem. It's unrealistic not because it's inadequate but because the problems in the South require a radical change in the societies (there)."

"A realistic approach would be to accede to a number of requests of the South. Of all the North-South issues, aid is the only one to which the North doesn't put up a protest."

Levitt detailed a number of areas in which the North could take action to improve Third World

economies. Developing nations have long asked for an "Integrated Commodity Program" to stabilize the prices of goods exported from the Third World nations. This buffer fund has been established, but with what Levitt called a "miniscule" budget, one twelfth as large as had been asked for.

Levitt believes that the most flagrant area of economic injustice is the North's refusal to allow the South to compete in its markets.

"Barricades of protective barriers have gone up during the '70s. These are intended to shut out producers (from elsewhere)... The industrialized nations are acting against their professed belief in trade liberalization... The South has the potential to develop a lot of industry, but the North is blocking them out. In this case, the North hasn't a leg to stand on."

"It's becoming increasingly clear," said Levitt, "that if the international economic system is to remain the status quo, the the countries of the South will have to combine their resources and increase cooperation for building South-South relations."

This issue was developed by:

Julian Betts
Bill Sheffield
Brahm Pascal
Rick Goldman

Next Science Issue
April 8
Topic: LASERS

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DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Multinationals and the poor: A classic one-way street?

by Wendy Jones

Global corporations and poor countries have different, indeed conflicting interests, priorities, and needs. This is a reality that many officials of underdeveloped countries, lacking alternative strategies, prefer not to face.

The preceding quote from Richard J. Barnet and Ronald E. Muller's book, *Global Reach: The Power of the Multinational Corporations*, pinpoints the source of conflict between the interests of multinational corporations (MNCs) and the economic development of the Third World.

MNCs owe their primary allegiance to their shareholders; they are not charity groups, but business operations with the goal of worldwide profit maximization. Developing countries, on the other hand, are struggling to escape the technological backwardness that has left them with a marginal slice of the world's economic pie.

The size and wealth of MNCs is staggering; typical firms have sales running into hundreds of millions of dollars. But perhaps the most disquieting feature of these corporations is that they are controlled by parent companies that are, with few exceptions, located in the developed countries. The United States alone accounts for more than half of the multinationals having total annual sales of manufactures of more than \$1 billion.

Thus because of their relative hugeness, the MNCs command enormous bargaining power when dealing with the 'host' countries where they choose to locate their operations.

Through a mechanism known as 'vertical integration', MNCs usually manage to control every step of the production process. This means that a company is often buying and selling

materials and intermediate products to itself.

Thus, the MNCs have considerable leeway in determining the prices they will pay to their foreign subsidiaries for goods extracted or processed there. These prices usually bear little resemblance to current world market prices. This is known as transfer pricing and often leaves developing countries to foot the bill for over-priced imports and under-priced exports.

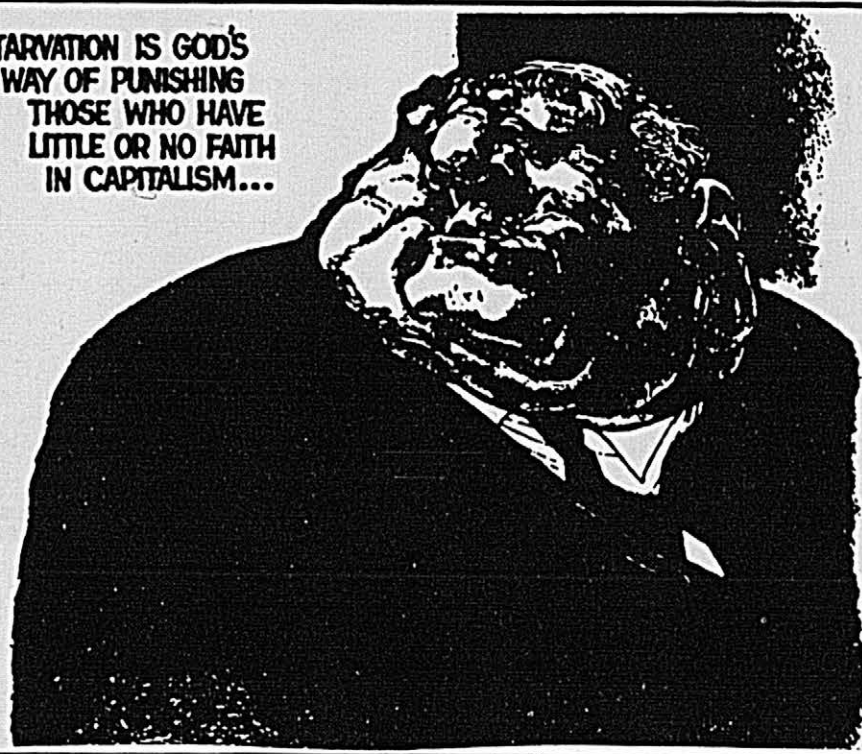
Why do MNCs tinker so unscrupulously with their pricing? Because it is profitable: By underpricing the products they take out of a foreign country they can get away with repatriating more profits than is allowable by law. Also, MNCs can shift their profits and assets to whatever country will offer them the lowest tax rate. Often they will keep empty offices in tax havens such as the Bahamas merely for bookkeeping purposes.

As well, the corporations utilize double and triple accounting methods so that their shareholders see large profits, their home country government (where tax loopholes favor big corporations) see more modest profits, and their host country governments see the lowest profit figures. This is a typical dodge of MNCs to avoid the high tax rates in the host countries designed to keep some of the wealth where it is most urgently needed.

Yet the MNC is one of the few avenues to developing countries that are trying to industrialize. They do provide some finance capital to the local industry as well as badly needed technology. More often than not they make use of scarce local funds and expropriate the profits. Obviously, lending institutions see the MNCs in a more favorable light.

As for transfers of technology, MNCs have vested interests in maintaining

STARVATION IS GOD'S
WAY OF PUNISHING
THOSE WHO HAVE
LITTLE OR NO FAITH
IN CAPITALISM...



exclusive control over production processes. When they do agree to sell their knowledge and expertise, it is often at exorbitant prices and with strings attached. Sometimes those strings specifically preclude the use of the technology for export production, thus protecting the MNC's share of the international market.

In the extractive industries such as oil, copper and aluminum, almost all of the refining and processing is done in the developed countries as opposed to on-site production in the developing countries. This is strategically preferable to both the MNCs and the home governments as it insures steady supplies of crucial materials. As well, it is cost-efficient since the developed countries typically impose higher import taxes on finished goods than on raw materials.

In addition, MNCs often sell Third World countries exactly the kind of technology they don't need. In poor countries where unemployment rates are typically 20 to 30 per cent, industry which requires more capital than labor (capital-intensive) merely serves to exacerbate the problem. Yet it is the

capital-intensive technology which is being exported to these countries because it was the only kind developed in the industrialized countries.

Clearly, the MNCs are not responsive to the development needs of Third World countries. Very little of their money for research and development is directed towards the concerns in this area.

Raymond Vernon:

"It is not the chosen instrument of an international conspiracy for grinding the faces of the poor; neither is it mankind's salvation in a parlous world of hostile nation states.

"It is one more human institution, at the same time fallible and useful, whose benefits can be increased and drawbacks reduced by appropriate public policies."

Unfortunately, the solution to the conflicts between MNCs and developing countries is not as simple as Vernon makes it sound.

To control the pricing operations of these corporations, they must somehow be forced to disclose more information. And who is going to enforce disclosure policies? Certainly the MNCs themselves cannot be relied upon, and few countries are willing to turn over such power to an international body such as the United Nations. Even if an international body could be created to police the MNCs, the task would be a difficult one.

The host countries of the Third World desperately need better information about technology, financing, marketing, and their own resources if they are ever going to gain equal footing in negotiations with the MNCs. Towards this end, regional cooperation (along the lines of the OPEC cartel) would give developing countries more of a bargaining edge. As well, greater cooperation between host and home countries in the areas of taxation and trade barriers is essential.

It is time that developing countries were allowed an equal share in production and trade circles. New profit-sharing mechanisms that would increase the participation of Third World governments in the organization and operations of MNCs need to be explored. To promote their development policies these governments need some say in recirculating the profits generated by the multinational industries.

According to Barnet and Muller, as the situation stands now,

"The proposition that developed and undeveloped countries will get rich together, through the expansion of global corporations is, at best, exactly half true."

Northern aid remains a chilly gift

by Julian Betts

Although pleas for help for the Third World have grown progressively louder since World War II, they have fallen largely on deaf ears. Canada and the other industrialized nations have set up foreign aid programs, but to little avail.

In 1969 the Pearson Report stated that the gap in living standards between the industrialized North and the unindustrialized South was actually increasing. All studies of future global economic trends, such as the Limits to Growth and last year's Global 2000 report, predict that these gaps will widen yet further in the years to come.

The response of industrialized nations has been one of indifference. Most Western nations have pledged to devote 0.7 per cent of their GNPs to foreign aid, but in practice have done little to reach this target. The Canadian government recently stated that it would not reach this level until 1995. In fact, foreign aid from the North has diminished in real value during the 1970s. For instance, in 1976 the portion of Canada's GNP devoted to foreign aid plummeted from an all-time high of 0.58 per cent to only 0.46 per cent.

In addition to inadequate funding, foreign aid suffers from extreme political manipulation. A 1970 CIA report states unequivocally that the US

food surplus affords "virtual life and death power over the fate of the multitudes of needy." The \$50 million of military aid which the US has just granted to the junta of El Salvador clearly demonstrates that the American government views aid as a political tool rather than a moral necessity.

Professor Karl Levitt of McGill's Department of Economics told the Daily: "The US has conducted its foreign aid as an extension of its global geopolitical policy... I think Canada has role to play in moderating this very extreme and dangerous position taken by the US government. I'm disappointed that the Canadian government has said so little."

As for Canadian foreign aid policy, Levitt, author of *Silent Surrender*, doesn't believe that political considerations play such a large role.

Nevertheless, many other problems plague the economic assistance programs of the North as a whole. One example is the "tying" of foreign aid agreements to the requirement that the recipient use the aid to purchase materials from the donor country.

Sociologist Rhoda Howard wrote in 1978 that tied aid is no more than a government subsidy to attract the business of the Third World.

Furthermore, tied aid agreements

greatly decrease the value of foreign aid to the recipient, since it cannot "shop around" for the cheapest and most suitable technology. In 1969 the Pearson Commission estimated that the resultant cost of tying aid "frequently exceeds 20 per cent."

According to the North-South Institute in Ottawa, "All international authorities and organizations concerned have... condemned tying practices and urged rapid 'untying'... Canada, in contrast to its generally progressive stance, has been among the most hard-line countries in resisting unttying agreements. Even in the much more limited proposals of recent years for donors to untie their loans for procurement in developing countries, Canada has been one of the most obdurate holdouts. This stance has become a source of intense diplomatic embarrassment."

André Gingras, director general of Institutional Development and Services Program of CIDA (the Canadian International Development Agency), defends the principle of tied aid:

"You can't be totally angelic in terms of foreign aid," he said in an interview with the Daily.

"People may be moved by justice. But at the same time you don't give away a

continued on page 6

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Armaments gun down development projects

by Stewart Freed

"Guns or butter" is the production choice for less developed countries.

Total world military expenditures are rapidly approaching the awesome plateau of one half trillion dollars annually (at current prices). By contrast, world spending on 'official' development

projects is about \$20 billion.

In the 1960s, less than a dozen nations were producing sophisticated weaponry. Presently, some 48 countries manufacture advanced weapons, including 27 nations classified as 'underdeveloped'.

The independent commission on

North South Relations, chaired by Willy Brandt, states that a ten percent cut in military spending would provide enough capital to eliminate malaria throughout the world. Many of the poorest nations can't provide their citizens with clean drinking water, yet manage to find it within their means to equip their armies and para-military police forces. Most manufacture small arms (under license) as well.

The increasing complexity of weapons systems have led to a concentration of production in the hands of a few nations. Currently, almost three quarters of world weapon production is centered in five countries: USA, USSR, France, Britain, and Italy. Canada ranks sixth in expenditures on military research and development and ninth in exports.

No longer content to play the role of the helpless arms buyer, Third World nations have jumped on the weapon production bandwagon. Some of the relatively wealthy developing nations have become quite proficient in the international arms bazaar.

Indigenous manufacture releases nations from the hegemonic grip of the superpowers. The ability of governments to control the flow of hardware and technical expertise gives nations in sensitive positions an incentive to manufacture their own weapons no matter what the cost may be.

Most nations use some of their industrial base to produce small arms, often under license from a foreign manufacturer. In fact, the license system has exploded to such an extent that some advanced countries can only buy spare parts for their older equipment from Third World licensees!

The perturbing trend towards sophisticated arms manufactures has both fueled the arms race and diverted scarce technical knowledge and finance from more urgent uses. Undaunted by the growing needs of their citizens and their neighbours for the basic requirements essential to survival, the non-industrialized nations have decided to play the international war game. Instead of medical clinics, schools, seed stocks and fertilizers, industrialized countries supply F-15s.

An arms industry cannot exist if it is only allowed to serve the domestic market. Exports are the lifeblood of the *nouveau* Military Industrial Complex. Exports from Third World nations have increased sixteen-fold since 1971, from \$8 million to a staggering \$130 million.

Seventy percent of all weapons exports are destined for Third World markets. Not surprisingly, the largest concentration of buyers is in the Middle East.

Flush with petro-dollars, Arab nations are consuming hardware at an astronomical rate. Israel is quickly committing economic suicide for all the American weapons bought in the last ten years. IAI, the state-owned arms manufacturer is by far the largest industry in Israel. While her standing army requires hardware, the need for foreign exchange forces Israel to export 45 percent of production, including the world famous Uzi sub-machinegun and the Kfir-C2 fighter-bomber.

Argentina, Brazil, Taiwan, South Korea and South Africa are also large arms producers. While not generally considered among the poor nations, these middle-income countries produce a wide range of low, medium and high technology weapons.

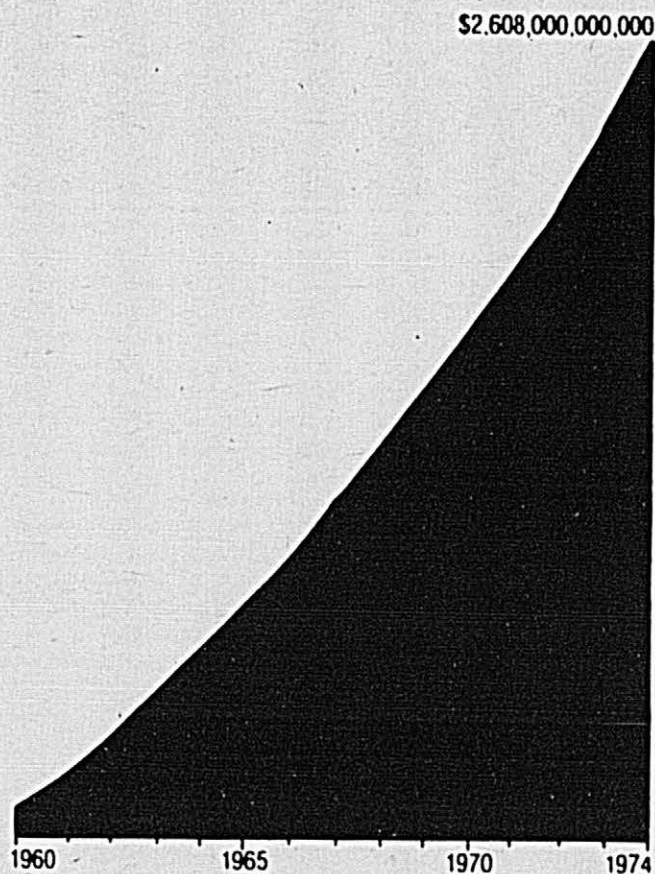
The most disturbing aspect of the growth of high technology, especially among middle income countries, is the trend toward the adoption of nuclear weapons. India was the first to join the nuclear club, but others are not far behind.

It is widely accepted that last year's "electromagnetic disturbance" (as the U.S. State Department termed it) off the coast of South Africa was actually a nuclear test conducted jointly by Israel and South Africa.

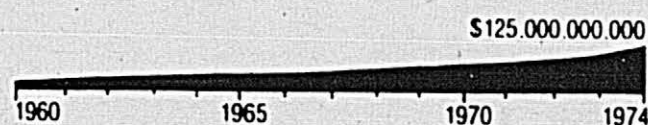
Nuclear reactors in the Third World provide governments with the tools to develop nuclear weapons. Industrialized nations are more than willing to sell to all comers the technology necessary to bring the world to total destruction, regardless of whether they are signatories of the Nuclear non-proliferation treaty. We can thank Canada and Candu Reactor for India's bomb.

Now, who's next?

World Military Expenditures; (cumulative 1960-1974)



World Economic Aid; (cumulative 1960-1974)



Source: World Military and Social Expenditures, 1976

Joe College saves the world

by Sherif Atallah

Canada's role in the development of Third World countries is filled by many non-government organizations such as World University Service of Canada (WUSC), Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), and Service Universitaire Canadien Outre-Mer (SUCO).

"Our role is to raise the consciousness of people about international issues," said Danielle Potvin, Liaison Officer of WUSC for the Maritimes and Quebec.

WUSC, which began in 1939, has over 50 committees on post-secondary campuses throughout the country. Plans are now being made for WUSC committees to be established in Vanier College, and the Cegip Drummondville. A WUSC

committee may soon be set up at McGill University, however the Dean of Student Affairs has so far refused for reason of lack of funds.

The committees work in fundraising — a common practice for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as they only receive a mere five percent of their budget from the administration agency — CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency).

Their role overseas includes projects such as building a technical school in Kenya, and a seminar program.

The seminar program involves sending Canadian students overseas, usually to the Third World. The student is partly subsidized by WUSC, but has to come up with about \$1300, \$500 of which is usually

granted by the Quebec government for Quebec students, and the remainder comes from sponsors. The student travels for the summer in the chosen country and follows an itinerary that allows him/her to grasp an understanding of the country's culture and its way of life. On returning home, the student is responsible in publicizing his/her experiences, in the form of documentation, newspaper articles, slideshow presentations or talks.

Referring to the group of students on the seminar overseas, Potvin added "They're not tourists on vacation, but rather, a working group."

Many universities involved in this type of program lend financial aid to the students

involved by waiving tuition and fees. Thus far, McGill administration has refused to do even this, although McGill student Rosemary Couture will be going to Ecuador (where the seminar is to be held this summer), to represent McGill.

"If some tiny CEGEP can do it, why can't McGill University," said Doug Janoff, a McGill student who is currently attempting to organize a WUSC organization on campus. Commenting on student involvement in NGOs concerned with Third World development, Janoff states, "It felt skeptical about the set of things a group of enthusiastic middle-class students could do vis-à-vis the Third World, but when I left, I realized that there was a hell of a lot more things which McGill students could be involved in,

but aren't."

Another aspect of WUSC is foreign student orientation in Canada. Some of these students are refugees whose studies have been seriously interrupted in their countries, and so are sponsored and oriented into Canadian society and university. Still others are graduates who are recipients of the Government of Canada Awards and are offered a homestay/orientation, planned by local committees.

The third side of WUSC is its technical assistance program, whereby skilled, professional people, such as teachers or medical personnel, are sent to Third World countries for a two year term, to work (earning local wages) and live according

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DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

by Chris Cavanagh

Joseph Collins, a renowned expert in the field of economic development and food issues spoke at McGill earlier this year as a guest of the McGill Public Interest Research Group. Collins, the co-author of *Food First* and *Aid as Obstacle*, is a fellow of the Institute for Food and Development Policy in California. The Daily was fortunate enough to have been granted this interview with him.

Q.: Is there enough food?

Collins: The startling fact is that there is no scarcity of food either on a world-wide basis, which is less surprising, or in some of the very countries we grow up identifying with hunger; countries such as those in West Africa, the Sahel, Bangladesh, and India. Indeed, in some of those countries there is a surplus of food. I'm not saying that they're not hungry people, there are indeed many hungry people in the world, and that's why we say hunger is truly an outrage, because it exists in the face of abundance.

Q.: What about countries like India which have not only exported food in times of famine but are net exporters?

Collins: India is very much a net exporter and indeed has major surpluses of basic food grains. If you went to India you would find that there are government storage sites that are analogous to dump sites where grains are kept under military guard so that people do not eat them.

What has happened in a country like India over the last 30 years is that there has been aid-financed and aid-stimulated modernization of agriculture. This has resulted, in a society where there were already inequalities in the control over agricultural resources, in those inequalities being exacerbated to the point where fewer and fewer people have control over the best land, the water, and the credit.

Those who do control resources with modern input are producing more, and yet the majority of the society is increasingly unable either to grow its own food or to have the income to buy food that is grown. The next stage, and that's why a country like India is exporting, is that those who control and monopolize the resources look for foreign markets to sell to.

Q.: Are these monopolizers corporations. Are they indigenous to the country?

"...and that's why hunger is truly an outrage, because it exists in the face of abundance."

Collins: It varies in countries around the world. The common thing between corporations and individuals, in what we are now talking about, is this concentration of control. So there might be countries where it is predominantly the fat cats that control things and then link up with foreign corporations in terms of the marketing. Indeed there could be a direct link through production contracts or they could simply sell to the state which then markets through a multinational corporation.

There are countries, on the other hand, whose foreign corporations directly own large tracts of land and run them in the plantation style.

But the point is the same for the people. It's the concentrated control that excludes ever more people, in most countries the majority, from ever having control over production resources.

Q.: Many people say that the poor of the

Third World are small farmers and if they simply work hard and use their land more effectively they'll feed themselves and the problem will be solved. Is this true?

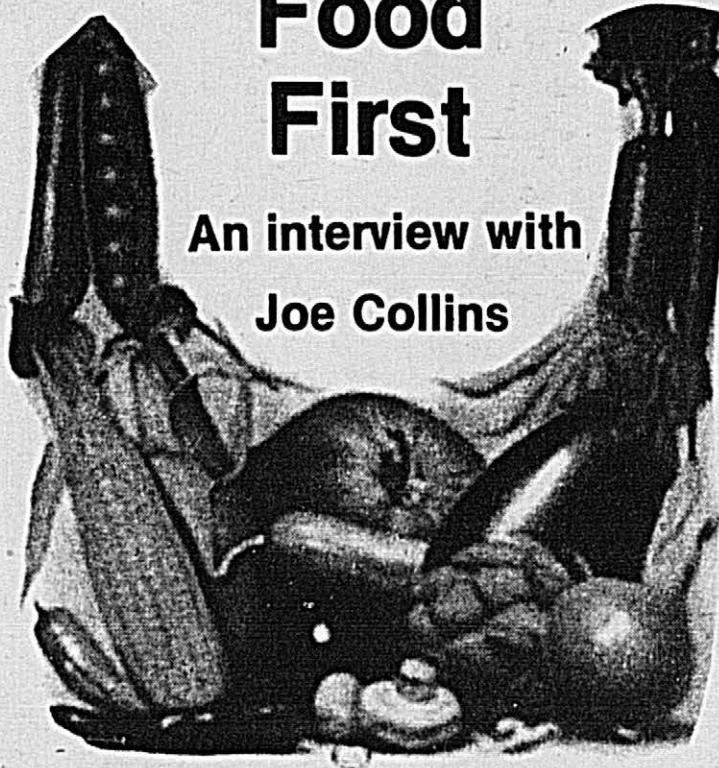
Collins: In most countries in the Third World the truly disenfranchised, the truly dispossessed are literally those who have had their land taken from them. In other words they are landless. Now the landless populations in most countries are on the order of 50 to 90 per cent. This phenomenon is occurring at a much faster rate than population growth, lest people think that it's just

where there's been huge infusions of capital, for very particular historical reasons, into a society. The aid establishments such as the World Bank have admitted this since the early 1970s. They have, themselves, said it has been the policy they have followed and it has not worked. Then they have shifted to saying that their policy is to "target the poor."

But we find that in our studies, and studies of other people, that what the World Bank and aid-financed programs are often doing is a real sham in that though they say they are "targeting the

Food First

An interview with
Joe Collins



because there's a larger number of people.

What is happening is that a few people are usurping more and more land and in that process are making more and more people landless. Indeed there are countries, particularly in the Western hemisphere, that have a very low population density. Nicaragua under Somoza is a good example of that. It is larger than England and Wales put together and yet has a population of just over two million people. And yet the majority of people and majority of rural people working in agriculture were landless.

Q.: How do foreign aid programs contribute to these landless poor?

Collins: Government aid programs are basically lending programs to foreign governments. Those governments, in turn, especially when you're talking about farmer lending programs, establish credit programs or directly sell agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and hybrid seeds to farmers.

The landless are bypassed entirely in that process because not having any land they cannot use any agricultural inputs. Nor can they borrow any money because they have no collateral, they are not credit worthy.

It is true that some landless are renters of land from other people and generally have to give up one-half or more of the production. So they might be able to use the inputs, but because they have to give up such a great amount of whatever gains there might be to a person who might very well be an absentee landowner, there's not much incentive for them.

Q.: Is it true that in contributing to the economy of a Third World nation you are benefitting the population of that nation in that the money and aid "trickle" down?

Collins: It has not been true except in some very extraordinary circumstances

poor," if you really read the project you'll see that they themselves will internally say that it's likely not to have any relationship to the poor.

The reality is that not only are they not "targeting the poor," but they're hurting the poor. Now I'm not saying that the aid institutions are filled with people that are on the one hand incompetent or who are people with bad intentions. I'm saying that given the power realities in most countries of the world, given the base of those governments, you cannot be helping the poor. *You cannot help the powerless through the powerful.* If the staff of the Institute for Food and Development Policy were running the World Bank things would not be any different. So this is not a charge at the morals, which I know nothing about, of the people in the bank.

This is a very important point because often in our culture we tend to make things personal in terms of a person's individual morality. Here we're talking about systems, about hard-nosed facts of life.

I've been talking here about official, that is to say, government-to-government aid programs, either bilaterally or through multilateral, multinational groups such as the World Bank or the Inter-American Development Bank.

It is possible that a non-governmental aid agency could be helpful, but as we write in our book, *Aid as an Obstacle*, it's still not an easy thing. They have to make a great deal of effort. And they are invariably dealing with small sums of money placed at the right moment at the right time. They have to be very careful about the impact of that money.

One thing we write about in the *Aid as an Obstacle* is how a voluntary non-governmental aid institution, one that refuses to take any government monies, such as OXFAM, has in

Bangladesh paid the very minimal salary of a person who has been going to villages and has, through literacy programs for the landless, been helping those people come together and realize their common problem and unite in such a way that they have a power together that they have never had as individuals. They have been able to make demands against the elites of the village. They have been able to succeed in the fulfillment of some of those demands such as taking over the government lands in a village that rightfully, by law, belong to the landless. Then with those lands they have been able to, with a small loan again, from OXFAM, plant, harvest and pay back the loan.

The total money cost of that is so low that the aid establishments such as AID, and I dare say CIDA, would never do anything like that because it's just too little money. AID wants no individual project to be less than \$150,000. It's just too much bureaucratic work. This is in addition to what I was talking about before, namely that the government aid programs can only work government-to-government. That means, except in a rare country like Nicaragua or Mozambique where the US government has no aid programs, that the program will work through people whose very interests are antagonistic to those of the poor majority.

Q.: To what extent are aid programs self-propagating in that they contribute to the First World's economy?

Collins: One of the ways aid programs are sold to parliaments and congresses around the world is that they are in fact programs to help the economy of the donor countries. I heard cited that CIDA argues that for every dollar spent there are five that come back to the Canadian economy. USAID argues a two to one ratio, so it's somewhat behind. For every dollar that the taxpayers of the US put into the World Bank it is argued that the World Bank is in fact buying three dollars in goods and services in the US. Indeed what was the origins of something like the World Bank was to help the economy. At that time it was just the US economy. Now I would say it's a few major industrial powers. In fact, in the last few years, Canada and a number of Western European countries have wanted to get in on something like the Inter-American Development Bank, to become members, because they want to be able to sell their capital goods through these lending programs.

Q.: How can students contribute to world aid?

Collins: One of the implications of what we are saying is that people who are concerned about world hunger should not do what has been done in many cases, namely, put their efforts into trying to increase or perhaps in some way reform the government's aid programs, either bilateral or multilateral.

Indeed, in terms of most countries, it would be much better for the poor and hungry to stop those programs because they are negative for them.

But the real danger is that in focusing on aid, people miss all the non-aid ways that we are tied to the forces that generate hunger. What is, for instance, McGill University doing in conjunction with CIDA?

I would also say, support liberation movements. There should be campus-based, certainly Montreal-based, groups that students would want to be involved in. Again one way of supporting these liberation movements is to see in what particular ways the Canadian people, whether they know it or not, are creating obstacles to these movements.

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352 — HELP WANTED

Need good math tutor for a few hours during the first week of April. Good pay (algebra, set theory, matrices). Please call 842-2233, ext. 205 between 9am and 5pm & leave name and phone number.

354 — TYPING SERVICES

Leave the typing to us! We'll type your resumés or term papers professionally and accurately in both languages. For more info, please call 844-1112 — Agence de Placement Montréal.

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Experienced typist. Student essays - research papers - university experience - particularly Philosophy Dept. Recommendations can be supplied. Also seeking general office work: temporary, full or part-time. Call Mary at 484-3451.

358 — SERVICES OFFERED

Tutor of English as a second language. Translation student willing to tutor oral and especially written aspects (including revisions of essays, term papers) of the English language. Have 2 years experience. Fees \$4/hour. Phone 522-8450 especially evenings.

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

For sale: Medium size Danby refrigerator 32.5" by 19" by 19", only 8 months old, \$185 or best offer. Call evenings 286-1750.

SKIS! SKIS! SKIS! for sale. This is it, due to a skiing accident I am sacrificing my skis. K2 710 Slalom, 195cm, Marker Rotomat M4-15 excellent condition \$260. Fischer Super Comp, 200cm, Look R77: never used, a steal at \$340. K2, 244 Canada, 195cm, never mounted \$125. Call Peter at 636-1768 or Denis at 737-7337.

365 — WANTED TO BUY

Wanted — Two or three Hockey tickets to Rangers game on Saturday, March 28. Red or white sections. Will pay high price. Please call immediately Abby 286-1080.

372 — LOST AND FOUND

Lost: I lost a gold chain and a pendant with the initials "EM" on it. If you find it, please call me, Eileen, at RVC no. W507 392-4553. Sentimental value, miss it very much. Thanks!

Lost: one pair of reading glasses in a light brown ultrasuede case. Style name is "Jackie." If found, please call Lynne at 688-3872. Reward offered.

Last Friday, March 13th, someone borrowed by burgundy leather purse... permanently. It contained cash and I.D. cards. Have a heart and please return the cards to the doorman in Bronfman Building.

374 — PERSONAL

Want to talk with a rabbi? Call Rabbi Hausmann at 341-3580.

ELLEN FALCONER I.D. 7813751, please call or come to Daily Ad office, we have important message for you.

Dear Char: Sorry I missed your birthday. Papa Ho sends his love. A cookie per kiss is the exchange rate.

Shoki casts a smiling glance, witnessing — Out of fun, the joyous luncheon appearances — Of the chairman youthful beauty of Vineology. His fingers, eager, restless and impatient, looks for — A chance, aiming Cupid's arrows — At her soft glistening bosom.

Somebody to write my life story. A factual account. It would differ in important aspects from prevailing opinions, well-meant as they are. Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Hey Yo-Yo: I'm still bruised. Next time bruise your Steinberg's fruits. Shoot J.R. instead. Signed, Ma Tucker.

383 — LESSONS OFFERED

Singing Lessons (placing the voice, breathing, interpretation, elementary piano lessons, ear-training, music theory). Bilingual, certified teacher of the Province of Quebec. Near McGill. Call evening or weekend, 844-9633.

385 — NOTICES

REBIRTHING: A safe, gentle and powerful breathing process resulting in a remarkable cleansing of minds, bodies and spirit, reduces stress, improves circulation and increases aliveness thru realizing and transforming the negative effect of our Birth Traumas. I'm qualified, my fees are negotiable and I'll answer your questions. Jonathan 843-5831.

TRIP TO FLORIDA: Fort Lauderdale. \$233 (US), from May 3rd to 10th or 10th to 17th. Includes return airfare and hotel accommodation. For information contact Travel Resource Centre, Concordia University, 879-8490. Last day for sign-up April 10th.

The Ultimate Party. Friday, March 27 at 8:00 pm, in the Medical Annex 3708 Peel St. Live Band: The Standard Deviations. Admissions: \$1.50. Geography Undergraduate Society.

Comedians wanted — Salary and Fame involved. The McGill Comedy Club is looking for any type of amateur or semi-pro comedians to perform in a September show. Auditions are March 26, 1/2 hour before beginning of each showing of Silent Movie. If you're accepted, a salary will be discussed. Come on down, don't be shy.

Sexual Fulfillment we cannot give you. All we can promise is a laugh. Mel Brooks comes again with Silent Movie, watch for it on Thursday, March 26 at 3:30pm in Leacock 219 and 8:00 in Leacock 132. For only \$1.50, the McGill Comedy Club gives you a good time.

EUROPE: McGill Students! Montreal - Paris return May 17 and Aug. 18 \$497 Can. Limited seats. You must book now! Rick: 737-6034 between 6pm and midnight. Pat: 738-3044 from 10am till 10pm. This is the cheapest in the city!

Penny Lang in a benefit Coffee House for the Famine in Somalia & the World Hunger Club. Student Union, Saturday, March 28. Beer, wine, coffee, tea, and you!

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GRAN FIESTA LATINA
Party-DanceFriday
March 27th
7:30 PMUnion Bldg.,
Rm B01Door
PrizesAdmission:
\$2.00Sponsored by the
Latin American Society

McGill Chinese Students Society

General Meeting
& Election

Candidates:

VP Internal	Eleanor Wong	Treasurer	Ronnie Wu
VP External	William Lai	Social Director	Kenny Woo
Secretary	Karen Khoo	Sports Director	Timothy Wong
Publicity	Edward Leung		

Sat. March 28

5:00pm

Union Ballroom

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DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

North-South Dialogue: Development a right

by Richard Goldman

Freedom of speech and freedom of information are touted as inalienable rights in Western liberal democracies. Our governments are quick to criticize rival countries that appear to give these rights short shrift. At the same time, they are actively trying to impose our Western model on developing Third World nations.

But according to one panelist in a recent series of seminars on North-South relations, sponsored by the McGill International Law Society, when Western nations try to transpose their values onto developing countries, they find that familiar concepts become meaningless.

"The countries of the North discuss development and human rights with the countries of the South, but they are not talking the same language as us (the South)," said South African political refugee Chengiah Ragaven in a discussion entitled "The North-South Dialogue: Seeking a Balance Between Human Rights and Economic Development."

Ragaven, who suffered several years of house arrest and repression at the hands of the South African government, was decidedly one of the less optimistic speakers in a five-part series of seminars on "The North-South Dialogue and the Contemporary Evolution of International Law," held by the ILS earlier this semester.

The North-South Dialogue is a response to the failures of nearly three decades of official "development assistance." While Western countries have seen national incomes double or triple since the 1950s, the world's poorest countries have only greater misery in the form of growing masses of malnourished and unemployed, and mounting debt to Western countries to show for their effort. They are ever falling further and further behind their rich brethren.

The demands of the underdeveloped nations took on a new perspective in 1974 when the United Nations General Assembly called for the creation of a New International Economic Order. This introduced a concept foreign to Western minds — that of economic development as a *right* of the world's poor. It set the stage for the North-South Dialogue, an ongoing discussion between the industrialized countries of the North, and the underdeveloped countries of the South for a fundamental redistribution of wealth and a reshaping of international economic relations.

The International Law Society brought in an impressive array of local and international figures to McGill to



North and South: are they talking the same language?

grapple with some of the fundamental issues behind world economic disparity: Why is the gulf between rich and poor countries widening and not narrowing? What are the links between this trend and international law issues such as disarmament and human rights? What can be done to reverse the present state of affairs?

Underlying the entire series of discussions was the notion of economic development as a "right."

Chengiah Ragaven, who questions whether a North-South Dialogue can indeed exist given the present international institutions, pointed out that the Western concept of human rights is simply meaningless in most Third World countries.

Former World Bank President Robert McNamara has described the plight of the world's poorest billion people in these terms: "They subsist on incomes of less than \$75 a year in an environment of squalor, hunger and hopelessness. They are the absolute poor, living in a situation so deprived as to be below any rational description of human decency. Absolute poverty is a condition of life so limited by illiteracy, malnutrition, disease, high infant mortality, and low life expectancy as to deny its victims the very potential of the genes with which they are born."

Prominent human rights lawyer John Humphrey, who worked on the first draft of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, agreed that "human rights on empty stomachs don't make much sense." He rejected the idea of a "balance" between economic development and the protection of fundamental human rights, saying he did not feel it necessary to sacrifice one for the other. Humphrey, who is presently a professor in the McGill Law Faculty, pointed out that economic rights were included alongside traditional civil rights, such as freedom of speech, in the Universal Declaration, a fact which Western governments tend to overlook. The United States has not even ratified the bill.

The keynote lecture of the ILS series was delivered on January 13 by Canadian labour leader Joe Morris, a member of the Brandt Commission. In April 1980, the Brandt Commission on International Development Issues published its report, *North-South: A Program for Survival*, which is widely viewed as a blueprint for the attack on world poverty.

Morris, a former head of the Canadian Labour Congress and the International Labour Organization, sat with 20 other prominent international figures on the commission, which is named for its chairman, former German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Morris told a McGill audience of more than 200 that "urgent and drastic measures must be taken to avert an impending world catastrophe."

He outlined the commission's four main proposals:

- Overhauling international institutions such as the International

Monetary Fund and the World Bank to make them more suitable to Third World needs.

- Boosting aid to developing countries to 0.7 per cent of the GNP of industrialized countries. (Canada presently gives only 0.46 per cent of its GNP.)

- Reducing protective tariffs against Third World exports, and stabilizing commodity prices.

- Putting some portion of the \$450 billion squandered on armaments each year towards development.

Due to its magnitude, the last issue required a night of its own and was the third panel discussion of the series. Suffice it to say that one jet fighter, or \$20 million, could create 40,000 village pharmacies or 20,000 village classrooms for 600,000 students.

Founded last year, the International Law Society is a group of about 40 McGill law students who somehow managed to rally more than a dozen campus groups to set up the North-South Dialogue series. ILS President Carl Pike says that, like many people, McGill law students tend to look down on international law.

"People like to criticize international law because it has no formal sanctions to enforce it," he said. "These people must be crazy if they think that every domestic law in the books is being adhered to. People won't obey a law they think is foolish or unjust."

"The idea is that any legal system, domestic or international, ultimately depends on the consensus of the population. That is why we try to educate people about international law and economic development. We want to educate people for change."

Books for you, Makerere U.

by Julian Betts

The Canadian International Development Agency launched a book appeal at universities across Canada for Makerere University in Uganda.

The university has a desperate need for textbooks printed in the 1970s, dealing with Agriculture, Arts, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Science, Social Sciences, Veterinarian Medicine and Librarianship.

Due to the unrest caused by Idi Amin's rule, the library has purchased virtually no new books since 1972. The situation has become

particularly serious since students at Makerere University use the library instead of buying their own texts.

Students and professors can drop off textbooks at a collection box set up in the foyer of McLennan Library between 8:30am and 11:00pm every day this week.

George McCubbin, one of the McGill coordinators for the appeal, said that support from the faculties and the libraries has been good so far. Many profs have donated complimentary publishers' copies of unwanted texts, and students have also donated books. The deadline for donations is Friday.

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to the country's customs and laws.

This third aspect of WUSC is similar to CUSO's mode of operation. Twenty years ago, CUSO began with graduate students who were sent to aid British colonies. Today, CUSO works in filling the requests it receives from thirty underdeveloped countries, for skilled and professional people.

These people are called cooperates, and presently there are 600 of them, with plans of 270 more in the upcoming year. According to Vivian Zackon,

Montreal CUSO Coordinator, a cooperate is a "guest worker", who cooperates in a Third World country's development work, by "sharing his knowledge". Cooperates include physiotherapists, doctors, nurses, engineers, draftsmen, business advisors and agriculturalists. They are all screened beforehand, so that "their motives come out." An orientation period between the time they apply and the time they actually leave reveals to the cooperates the present, realistic state of affairs of the country they will be living in for

the next two years. For the few that come back, Zackon attributes it mostly to medical reasons and loneliness.

CUSO's French counterpart, SUCO, does not operate in the same manner. Both NGOs have different administrations and assemblies, consequently their objectives are different.

SUCO supports human and financial resources in Third World countries. According to Marie Claire LaForce, Coordinator of Finance for the programs, SUCO is concerned with the poorest countries so that their aid has shifted from teaching — an occupation associated more with the privileged class of a country —

to agriculture, health (preventive and curative medicine) and technical development.

A major difference between SUCO and CUSO is that CUSO's cooperates are paid local wages from the country they are in, while SUCO's 200 volunteers are in thirty countries which cannot afford to pay them, therefore 80% of their salaries, which average annually \$6000, come directly from SUCO.

WUSC, CUSO and SUCO are indirectly involved in the economic development of these countries. The cooperates and volunteers

spend a large majority of their salaries in the Third World economy, and projects are continuously being set up for the technical/educational development and survival of these people.

The students' role as Potvin sees it as "guard dogs" to what is happening "beyond the border" and acting as a pressure group for justice in international issues.

"The students of today are the decision-makers of tomorrow. They will have to deal with the problems of tomorrow. If they are misinformed, they will ruin the world economy."

The McGill International Law Society
presents a speakers program on
THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE
and
**The Contemporary Evolution
of International Law**

Fifth Session
**Reforming International Law:
The New International Economic Order and
the Role of the United Nations**

featuring
Mr. ANDRONICO ADEDE

Legal Officer with the office of Legal Affairs,
United Nations' Secretariat; formerly Chief officer
of the Legal Division of the Ministry of Foreign
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Université de Montréal

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1981 Program**

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Session A	9 weeks 9 credits	May 4 — July 3 (All day)
Session B	3 weeks 3 credits	June 1 — June 19 (All day)
Session C	6 weeks 6 credits	July 6 — August 14 (All day)
Session D	3 weeks 3 credits	May 4 — May 22 (Mornings & two week-ends only)

For information:

Pierre Niedispacher
Directeur
École française d'été
Université de Montréal
3333, chemin Reine-Marie
Montréal, Québec
H3C 3J7
Tél.: (514) 343-6975

**Bursary programme:
(Session C only)**

L'École française d'été de l'Université de Montréal has been selected as a participating institution in the Federal Provincial Bursary Programme for Canadian students who wish to learn French as a second language. Canadian students interested in having financial aid can apply to their Provincial Coordinator.

Department of English Students' Association

ELECTIONS

Nominations are now being taken for the following positions:

President
Vice-President
Secretary
Undergraduate Rep.
Graduate Rep.
Speakers Co-ordinator

Students enrolled in English may submit nominations to DESA in Arts Bldg., room B-20 anytime before April 3rd, 1981. Elections will be held in Arts B-20, April 6, 1981.



McGill Program Board Applications

are hereby called for the following appointed positions:
(Deadline: 4:30 p.m., Thursday, April 2nd, 1981)

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, FINANCE

The Vice-Chairperson, Finance, will be responsible for overseeing all aspects of the finances of the Program Board including budget preparation, control of expenditures, ticket sales, arranging for payment of entertainers, etc.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, GENERAL PROGRAMS

The student holding this position will oversee all events and activities (with the exception of guest speakers) which take place outside of the Welcome Week and Winter Carnival time periods. Events could include such things as dance and theatrical performances, concerts, dances, comedy acts, films, etc.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, PUBLICITY

The Vice-Chairperson, Publicity, will assemble and chair a committee of students which will ensure that all events and activities organized by the Program Board are properly publicized and promoted on campus and from time to time within the Montreal community. Design of posters, flyers, newspapers ads and on occasion production of radio advertisements will be involved as well as the issuing of press releases.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, SPEAKERS

The student in this position will familiarize him or herself with guest speakers presently on the university lecture circuit and present a speakers program for the 1981/82 year (including the Welcome Week and Winter Carnival periods) to the Board for approval. The V-C, Speakers, will oversee the implementation of the approved speakers program.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, WELCOME WEEK

The Vice-Chairperson, Welcome Week, will chair a large committee of

volunteers. He or she will ensure that all activities planned for the Welcome Week period are properly organized and encourage maximum participation by McGill students, especially those students at McGill for the first time.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, WINTER CARNIVAL

The student holding this position will oversee the Carnival Committee in charge of organizing the six festive days in February 1982. Creative ideas for new Carnival events will be encouraged.

NOTE:

Notwithstanding the specific nature of some of the above positions, all students holding positions on the Board are expected to attend meetings throughout the year and assist in other activities besides their own. The Board will jointly organize Activities Night under the direction of the Chairperson.

All of the above positions are considered voluntary. Joint applications will be accepted from not more than two (2) students for any one position.

All applications will be treated confidentially and will be reviewed by a committee consisting of the incoming Chairperson of the Program Board, the Vice-President-elect (Internal Affairs), the Program Director of the Students' Society and the Liaison Officer to the Dean of Students. The best qualified candidates will likely be interviewed by this committee.

"General Application" forms are available from the Students' Society General Office, Room 105 of the Student Union Building, 3480 McTavish Street.

Completed applications must be submitted to Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, Students' Society General Office **NO LATER THAN 4:30 p.m., THURSDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1981.**

**Mary-Louise Prosen, Chairperson
Students' Society Nominating
Committee**

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Comment

Change in Northern attitudes crucial

Since its inception two years ago, the *Daily Science Issue* has examined a number of technologies and their potential to change the world. In this edition, we focus not on the technologies *per se*, but on the mechanisms by which they are transferred and implemented after they leave the drafting board.

The conclusions of any such study are obvious: applied science greatly benefits industrialized nations, while doing little for the lesser developed countries. As a result, we live in a world split into two hostile camps: the very rich, and the very poor.

The gross disparities in living standards from country to country result not from a lack of technical know-how so much as from a lack of social awareness in the developed nations. To date, our foreign aid programs have been inadequate and inconsistent. Our preference for loaning money rather than giving it has made a travesty of foreign aid. Since 1977 the Third World has had to pay back twice as much money as it receives in aid just to service its old debts. Meanwhile, one and a half billion people continue to suffer from hunger, and the gap between the rich and poor nations continues to widen. In short, the present aid system is on the verge of collapse.

Clearly, the international economy requires a major overhaul. Even the U.S. State Department, in its *"Global 2000 Report to the President"*, calls for major reforms in foreign aid policy. As the introductory letter states:

"Changes in public policy are needed around the world before problems worsen and options for effective action are reduced... (G)iven the urgency, scope, and complexity of the challenges before us, the efforts now underway around the world fall far short of what is needed. An era of unprecedented global cooperation and commitment is essential."

Unfortunately, such cooperation is unlikely to come about until we in the North change our attitudes.

First of all, we should reject the myth that multinational companies have the right to exploit Third World resources freely. The companies argue that they deserve such rights, since it is they who supply most of the capital investment. But due to their profit-seeking nature, multinationals only deal with a developing nation if they can extract more wealth from the country than they put into it. Thus without adequate regulation private industry on its own will fail to aid developing countries substantially.

Direct government aid is the only other way to ensure that poor nations overcome poverty. However, with the inauguration of President Reagan, the corporate mentality has also infiltrated the White House.

President Reagan's blockage of the final stage of the Law of the Seas Conference illustrates this mentality perfectly. Two weeks ago President Reagan dashed virtually all hopes of the U.S. agreeing to the treaty, ostensibly because it would have deep sea mining profits shared among all nations. An angry essay in the *New York Times* last Thursday assailed Reagan:

"This treaty as it stands is an ideological surrender to third-world demands for a 'new economic order'... America should stand for competition and against collectivization; for equal opportunity to gain wealth and against forced redistribution of wealth..."

But without a collective effort, the poor nations' "opportunity to gain wealth" is not only unequal, it is totally non-existent. Only the industrialized nations possess the infrastructure required to launch a major industrial project, such as mining the sea. Should we therefore deny the Third World access to the sea's riches, and to all other new capital-intensive industries? Obviously not. Our present technical monopoly does not justify us continuing to monopolize the world's resources in the future. After all, these very policies must take a large part of the blame for the huge gap which now separates rich from poor.

If we haughty North Americans continue to spurn a collective effort, then direct foreign aid remains as the only alternative. However, President Reagan, in proposing 11 percent, and 26 percent cuts in Mr. Carter's foreign aid program over the next two years, reveals that economic assistance is rock-bottom on his list of priorities.

The industrialized North mistakenly believes that foreign aid is a gift, or "handout", rather than the necessity which it is. The world economy is so intricately linked that failure to alleviate Third World crises would prove disastrous for us all.

The North American attitude that famine overseas will not harm us is akin to a sailor in the front of a lifecraft who, upon seeing the stern sinking into the water, says "That's too bad for the fellows in the back. But so what? My end isn't sinking."

Perhaps the most cruel reminder of our disrespect of foreign aid is the use of these funds as form of political blackmail. According to the *New York*

Times, in President Reagan's proposed foreign aid reductions, "The heaviest cuts would be for economic development aid and the lightest for economic security assistance, which is linked to military aid programs".

Indeed, Reagan's policy of linkage explicitly states that foreign aid should be an agent of social control rather than one of social development.

Those destructive attitudes notwithstanding, the American government's *Global 2000 Report* and the various *Club of Rome* studies concur that the worldwide cycle of poverty, famine, overpopulation, pollution and raw material shortages will soon culminate in disaster for the human race, unless we undertake vast new efforts to lessen the world's unjust distribution of wealth.

The possible solutions to these problems are diverse. First, the large scale transfer of technology and expertise could in the long run alleviate the Third World's problems. Secondly, educational programs would decrease technical dependence on the North, while the promotion of birth control could do much to decrease the stresses on the ecosystem. Third, we can redirect the Third World's existing industry and agriculture from the fulfillment at the North's desires to the fulfillment of the South's needs. For instance, valuable land in Central America, now used to grow exportable cash crops such as coffee, should be converted to growing food crops which can fill the stomachs of Central American farmers, if not the pocketbooks of North American entrepreneurs. A fourth method of encouraging Third World industry is the reduction of protective tariffs in the North. Finally, the replacement of foreign loans with outright grants would free developing countries from the crushing burden of outstanding debts, and allow them to produce goods that help their people, instead of just helping their trade balance.

Of course, all these proposals generate criticism for one reason: they cost the developed nations money.

Nevertheless, the technology and policies necessary to solve many of the world's economic problems already exist; the courage to implement them is sorely lacking. Let us hope that the world finds politicians with the willpower to change the status quo, and an electorate with the wisdom to support them.

It may be humanity's only hope.

Julian Betts

"A hungry man is not a free man"

A hungry man is not a free man.

—Adlai Stevenson

It makes you fucking furious!

—McGill Ecology Professor Stuart Hill
at lecture delivered by Joe Collins

The problem of world hunger, and by corollary economic development, is the greatest "human rights" issue of our times. Worse than an authoritarian government that acts to limit the individual's freedom, malnutrition and starvation render the very notion of freedom meaningless. The right to vote and to speak one's mind provide no solace to the person doubled over with pangs of hunger. Indeed, the toll of hunger goes beyond pain, in many instances retarding the physical and psychological development of youths in poor countries from reaching their genetic potential, relegating them to a lifetime of subhuman existence.

That the issue of world hunger affects more than one billion people around the globe is adequate testament to its importance. But what if you knew that the standard answer provided by Western governments to "explain" the disparities between rich and poor nations did not hold water? What if you found out that there is enough food to go around if properly distributed, and that the economic aid of developed countries is in fact little more than a foreign policy tool to extend political influence and protect corporate profits?

Wouldn't it "make you fucking furious" too?

The object of this Science Issue has been to expose some of the myths shrouding world hunger: The myths of food scarcity, the benevolence of aid, and the role of multinational corporations.

At the root of economic underdevelopment is the desire of Western nations to impose their model on developing nations. In the heavily industrialized agricultural sector of the United States it takes 10 calories of energy to produce one calorie of food. When the U.S. and other Western nations move in to "help" their less developed brethren, it inevitably involves the sale of tractors, combines, and other farm equipment, hybrid seed strains, fertilizers and other production-boosting technologies.

To pay for these amenities, the underdeveloped nations must generate foreign earnings through the sale of cash crops, such as tropical fruits, cereals, coffee, tobacco, etc.

These products undergo extensive processing in the North, and are sold in urban markets at a high mark-up.

Far from being a solution, however, production of cash crops provides another opportunity for Western governments to foist high-tech agricultural implements and chemical products on Third World nations, worsening the debts of these countries and increasing their need for foreign exchange still further.

This leads to a continuous expansion of the cash

crop sector at the expense of food produced for internal consumption.

It is a vicious circle of worsening dependence whereby the needs of poor countries are subordinated to those of international agribusiness. The harvest is billions of dollars, but the price is widespread malnutrition and the misery of millions.

This is why a country like Peru which exports 100,000 litres of milk a day to be processed and sold in developed countries, must import 86 percent of the wheat and 47 percent of the corn necessary to feed its people. This is why United Fruit is making a killing on Bananas in Central America, while poverty and hunger have pushed the people of these nations to violent uprisings. And the list goes on...

But the other object of this *Science Issue* is to give you some idea of how to educate yourselves about world hunger and act against it. Authors like Susan George (*How the Other Half Dies*), Joe Collins and Frances Moore Lappé (*Food First, Aid as Obstacle*) have been ripping the cover off the myths surrounding world hunger for years. CUSO, WUSC, Oxfam-Quebec and McGill's own World Hunger Committee will give you a chance to put your wrath to a constructive purpose.

Short of a Third World War, world hunger represents the greatest holocaust man will know. Isn't it time we all got fucking furious about it?

Richard Goldman

continued from page 10

EUROPE THIS SUMMER? Have a look at Odyssey Travel's low cost round-trip air charters before you decide. Amsterdam \$425, London \$462, Dublin \$399, Copenhagen \$525, Athens \$713 etc... leaving from Toronto and Montreal. For more information on these and other special student charters call 286-0423 anytime after 7:00pm or pick up our free brochure at the McGill Bookstore.

Our coded confidential file lists people looking for friends. You're invited to send your name, address and interests and get listed free. Box 35, Ile des Soeurs, Verdun, Que. H3E 1J8.

387 — VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers needed to teach elementary and high school children, English, French and math. This offers great experience and a good reference. Call Ruth at Walkley, 488-5424.

389 — MUSICIANS WANTED

Looking for a stand-up Bass player and drummer to start a band. "Rockabilly" style music. Call Larry, 844-0696.

**TO: ALL T.A.S
FROM: MTAA
End of term party
Thursday, March 26 at 8:30PM
Thomson House, 2nd floor
Bring ID & Friends
Thursday Night Study Break**



NOTICE OF MEETING

of Incoming Student Senators & Governors
to elect three reps to Students' Council
TUESDAY, MARCH 31st, 6:00 p.m.
Student Union, Room 302

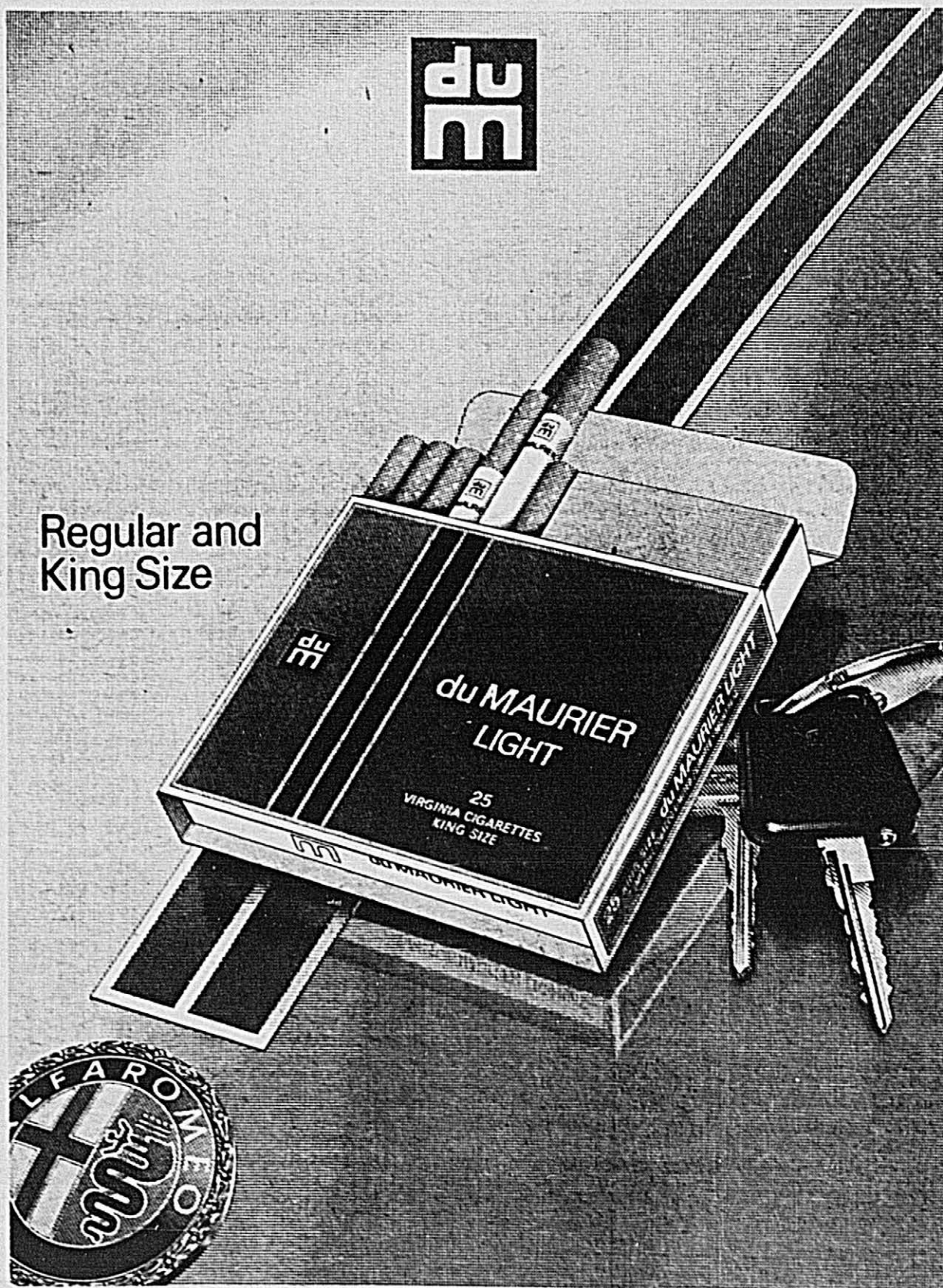
Incoming student senators only, who are not able to attend may send the outgoing student senator from the same constituency as an alternate. Alternates may vote but not stand for election to Council.

Quorum for this meeting is two-thirds (i.e., ten of fourteen senators & governors).

Peter MacArthur
Chief Returning Officer

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Letters

Reporter left game before final whistle

To the Daily:

This is to inform you, the students at large and particularly the Social Work Faculty members and students that the Monday 23rd study session has not been definitely planned and approved by all the faculty, as Mr. Stewart Freed has reported.

First of all, we want to clarify that the proposed plan of action made at the Student Council meeting which Mr. Freed attended, was strictly drawn by the students themselves and without the consultation or participation of our director, Myer Katz, or any other staff members.

Secondly, Mr. Freed left the Student Council meeting one hour before the final decision was made about the proposed study session. However, we did decide before the adjournment of the meeting that staff approval and collaboration in holding this tentative plan would be imperative to the implementation of this proposal.

Finally, the Planning Committee did not by any means state "there is a significant difference between social work training and CEGEP training." We acknowledge the variation between these two programs but we do not explicitly recognize the better qualification of any one program over the other.

Therefore, we demand the Daily not publish any further misinterpreted articles on this matter without the consultation with the Student Council of the School of Social Work, so as to avoid the conflict and confusion which ensue from this article.

Antoine Drufovka
Coordinator of the Student Council of the School of Social Work

Lynn Mayo
Social Work Representative to Student Council

Fo Nlemi
B.S.W. U1

Anne Taylor
Student Representative to the Planning Committee

B.S.W. U11

Marie Séguin
B.S.W. U111

Jap wrap a bad rap

To the Daily:

I am writing with respect to the article "Fur Coats for Cote-St-Luc" which appeared in the mock issue (*The Gazelle*) of the McGill Daily on Friday, March 20. The article portrayed Jewish women as interested only in "chinchilla, raccoon or fox," and "black Trans-Ams." As a Jew, I regard such comments as highly offensive, even when found in a mock issue of the paper. The fact that some Jewish women wear fur coats does not justify a crude generalization of this sort. Surely the McGill Daily, which purports to follow a "non-racist and non-sexist" policy, would not print similar tasteless comments about other minorities at McGill, such as blacks or francophones. Why

then is such material permissible when written about Jews? An immediate apology is owed by the McGill Daily to the Jewish students at McGill. This type of mindless stupidity is disturbing enough when found on the walls of public washrooms. It is entirely unacceptable when printed in a student newspaper.

Neil Wiener

Don't bet on it

To the Daily:

In your issue of March 16, 1981, Mr. Philip M. O'Brien, president of Devencore Realities, has taken your reporter, Mr. Brahm Pascal, to task for "his assertion that McGill University was able to coerce Devencore into preserving Strathcona Hall and the Sherbrooke Street greystones, as part of the new Place Mercantile project." Mr. O'Brien continues, "No one forced us into preserving those buildings. We wanted them from the beginning."

Mr. Pascal has not revealed my responsibility for the offending assertion. I referred him to a front page article on the project in the McGill Reporter of Nov. 26, 1980:

"McGill received other offers for the property but Devencore was the only company willing to comply with the University's requirements for its development."

"Discussions started four years ago when McGill set out its basic conditions of sale: the façades of the greystone buildings were to be preserved if technically possible, Strathcona Hall was to be retained,..."

I'm delighted to hear that Mr. O'Brien was unaware of these conditions when he apparently coincidentally included them in his first plans a year later. However, I believe that Mr. Pascal was illustrating my point that McGill did not own all the greystones, but could nevertheless ensure their preservation through an influence not enjoyed by community groups. McGill is presumably dealing with Devencore precisely because Mr. O'Brien is more enlightened than many of his fellow developers. For that matter, I am sure that his concern extended beyond the greystone façades to the people inside the buildings. I refer to the restaurant Bojangles which was run on a shoestring by residents of the community for a largely student clientèle. I would not be the least surprised to learn that Mr. O'Brien has offered them space in the new complex at a rent they can afford.

John Roston

The concrete monstrosities are in the backyard

To the Daily:

I am sorry that I missed Brahm Pascal's article on "Squeezing Out Students," but my attention was drawn to it by the letter from Philip M. O'Brien, president of Devencore Realities.

Pascal apparently stated that "McGill University was able to coerce Devencore into preserving Strathcona Hall and the Sherbrooke Street greystones, as part of the new Place Mercantile project." I am writing to reinforce what Mr. O'Brien said. It certainly was

always McGill's intention to preserve Strathcona Hall and the greystone buildings, but please believe when I tell you that no coercion was necessary. Devencore Realities, in our relations with them, have always given us the impression of being environmentally and

ecologically sensitive people, and there was a complete meeting of minds and interests in this endeavor.

I am happy to try to set the record right.

L. Yaffe
Vice-principal
(Administration)

Daily Publications Society

The following persons have been nominated as student representatives to the Board of Directors of the Daily Publications Society.



Gary Arsenault
B. Comm. U2

As an independent student representative my first goal would be to ensure that the Daily will properly serve the interests of McGill students; second, to make sure that the Daily doesn't become an unrestricted forum for the Daily staff; and third, that \$75,000 of student funds used to help operate the Daily are fairly and efficiently allocated.



André Buteau
B.Sc. U3

Experience:
Co-ordinator of Bavarian night and volunteer, Welcome Week 1979
Vice-chairperson, Welcome Week 1980
Publicity director, Blood Drive 1980
Organizer and volunteer for Open House 1980
Executive committee, Winter Carnival 1981
Vice-president, Psi Upsilon fraternity
Hospitality McGill member and tour guide, 1979-1981
Athletics instructor, 1979-1981
Platform:
As a director of the Daily Publications Society, I would ensure better coverage of current and upcoming events at McGill so that the students may be well-informed and to make possible their involvement in future activities; this without sacrificing coverage of world events. I would also see to it that the \$75,000 of the students' money entrusted to the Daily each year would be well spent.



Luc Drouin
Law U1

As my first electoral commitment, I promise that I will do all what the other candidates are promising to do, as long as it is reasonable.
I am also very concerned about the way student bodies are spending your monies. The McGill Daily is no exception to this concern.



Ian Goodwin
BA U2

I have been a member of the McGill Daily Publications Board for the past year. This has given me the opportunity to fully understand the operations of the McGill Daily, and what its financial priorities are for the future.
As the Daily begins its first year of autonomy, it is crucial that student representatives fully understand the intricacies of the issues, and be truly representative of the interests of the McGill student body.
McGill students directly contribute over \$75,000 to the Daily each year. A fully aware and competent representative to the Board of Directors is in the best interests of McGill students.

No photo submitted

Robert C. Housez
BA U2

Experience:
1978-1979 Treasurer, Marianopolis Students' Association
1979-1980 Joint Senate SUB committee on Continuing Review of University Government
1980-1981 Student Rep. Arts faculty
Charter editor and executive Sigma Chi fraternity
Goals:
- I will ensure that there is no financial mismanagement and that the paper remains within its budget.
- Conduct a survey to determine what content the students want to see in their paper.
- Push for the establishment of a full-time social editor.
- Insure that there are fewer CUP (Canadian University Press) articles in the Daily, and more articles on issues relevant to the students.



Katherine Zervas
B. Comm. U2

Activities:
1978-1979, Vice-president, Marianopolis Students' Association
1980-1981, Secretary, Crown Investment Society
1981-1982, Secretary, Economic Students Association
As a student representative to the Board, I would try to ensure that the McGill Daily gives better coverage of activities on campus. I am tired of reading articles concerning foreign regimes, which appear daily. These types of expositions, while relevant, are overemphasized.
Another matter is that the Daily is prone to running deficits. If elected, one of my priorities would be to see that the Daily remains within its budget.

A caucus of candidates to the Board will be held in room B03 of the Union Building, at 10:00 am, tomorrow, March 26th.

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